able course, but where a complication of Bright's disease exists the prognosis is most unfavorable.

Dr. John B. Roberts writes a supplementary article on the "Operative Treatment of Pericardial Effusions," which will form a useful guide for practitioners, and will, we may hope, increase the frequency with which paracentesis is performed in cases of very copious effusions.

The "Diseases of the Aorta" are considered by Dr. G. M. Garland, of Boston. The symptoms of thoracic aneurism are fully given and the differential diagnosis clearly drawn. The section on treatment embraces a discussion of all the methods which have been advised.

The "Diseases of the Coronary, Pulmonary, Superior Mesenteric, Inferior Mesenteric, and Hepatic Arteries, and of the Cœliac Axis" are briefly described by Dr. E. G. Cutler, of Boston. The article on embolism of the superior mesenteric artery is very interesting, and this condition may be more frequent than the text-books lead us to suppose.

Dr. Andrew H. Smith writes the articles on "Diseases of the Veins" and on the "Caisson Disease." Our knowledge of this latter is largely due to the careful observations of Dr. Smith. He still adheres to the vascular and congestive theory in explanation of the phenomena of the disease and affirms that the beneficial effect of ergot in his hands is strong corroborative evidence of the truth of his views.

The section on "Diseases of the Blood and Blood Glandular System" is contributed by Dr. William Osler, of Philadelphia. The general pathology of Anæmia is discussed and there are brief articles on Plethora, Chlorosis, and Melanæmia. That on Chlorosis is too short when we consider its importance and the frequency with which cases occur. In the introductory section on the histological characters of the blood there is an extraordinary mistake in the number of white corpuscles per cubic millimetre, which is stated to be from "eight to fifteen millions!" The chapters on Leukæmia, Hodgkin's Disease, and Pernicious Anæmia present full statements of the recent views on these interesting affections. In the article on Hæmophilia full justice is done to the labors of American physicians who first described the disease. Gould's chart of the Yeaton family, which was published some years ago in the *Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*, is given, and it illustrates well the curious heredity in this most curious affection. Addison's disease and the various affections of the suprarenal capsules are also considered by this writer.

Dr. I. E. Atkinson writes the article on "Diseases of the Spleen," and gives a detailed description of the numerous pathological conditions.

Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia, contributes the article on "Diseases of the Thyroid Gland," and Dr. Samuel C. Busey, of Washington, the concluding article on "Simple Lymphangitis."

INDEX-CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY. AUTHORS AND SUBJECTS. Vol. VI. HEASTIE-INSFELDT. 4to. pp. [11] 1051. Government Printing Office: Washington, 1885.

No better analysis of this volume can be laid before our readers than that furnished by Dr. Billings in his official preface addressed to Surgeon-

General Murray. By it we learn that the author-titles contained in the sixth volume amount to 7900, representing 2543 volumes and 7250 pamphlets. It also contains 14,590 subject-titles of individual books and pamphlets, and 32,290 titles of articles in various periodicals.

The value of this catalogue has been again and again dwelt upon in these pages, so that, beyond reiterating former statements, there is little more that we can say. But, while glancing over the pages of vol. vi., we have been struck with one use that it can be put to different from that which belongs to most books, namely, to show men the very limited range of their knowledge. We have been humbled to find how little we know of purely professional literature, and this fact has been brought home to us by finding the name of Joannes Ernestus Hebenstreit displayed upon nearly two pages of the catalogue, by the titles of the works he wrote. It may be a sad confession to make, but we are compelled to admit that we had never heard of John E. Hebenstreit; and, had it not been for the labors of Dr. Billings and his coadjutors, both the author and his works would have remained buried in oblivion, so far as we are concerned. But now both we and our readers will be enabled to prate wisely of one who wrote so largely during the middle of the last century, and who gave his writings to the world through the famous press of Leipsic. Did our name appear even in one small corner of this great book, we should be proud; but how slight would be our claim to immortality alongside of John Hebenstreit! Indeed, we are inclined to envy Alexander Heastie, who wrote of yellow fever in 1830, and Joannes Carolus Insfeldt, who discoursed *De lusibus naturæ* in 1772, for the one begins this volume, while the other terminates it, so that no one will glance at the title-page and fail to know that such men lived.

The same plan upon which the other volumes of the Index-Catalogue were constructed has been pursued in this one, and, as the work progresses, its magnitude and importance must impress every observer. Again, we would congratulate Dr. Billings on the successful progress of the work; again would we utter the hope that Congress will make such suitable appropriations as will permit of a more speedy issue of the remaining volumes. S. A.

RECENT EDITIONS OF WORKS ON DISEASES OF THE EAR.

THE EAR; ITS ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND DISEASES. By CHARLES H. BURNETT, A.M., M.D. Second edition, revised and rewritten. 8vo. pp. 585. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son and Co., 1884.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE EAR. By D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M.D., LL.D. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. pp. xxii. 718. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 1885.

THE increase in the knowledge of the etiology and treatment of diseases of the ear has been steadily augmenting during the past fifteen years, and that the literature of the subject is becoming correspondingly voluminous is attested by the bibliographical appendix to the last volume of *Transactions of the American Otological Society*, which gives